

# FLORAL CULTURE.

By Miss C. H. Lippincott,

Minneapolis, Minn.

THE PIONEER SEEDSWOMAN OF AMERICA.

JANUARY, 1907.

## Please Read These Suggestions Carefully.

**THE SIZES OF PLANTS** furnished by us are, in all instances as large as can be advantageously forwarded by mail. The roses and greenhouse plants are strong, thrifty, well established stock from 2½ inch pots. The shrubs and climbing plants are healthy, thrifty stock propagated the spring previous.

**GUARANTEE.**—We are often asked whether we guarantee our plants to live. No we do not. This is a matter which depends mostly upon the care and treatment they receive after reaching destination. But, except when ordered sent so early in the season as to be in danger of freezing, we will guarantee the plants to be packed so as to reach destination in good condition.

We cannot, however, be responsible for injury by freezing if the plants are ordered to be sent too early, for even the most careful packing cannot always guard against that.

**THE SHIPPING SEASON.**—The climbing vines flowering shrubs and fruit plants must be sent out while in a dormant condition, that is, before they commence to leaf out. Orders for these items, therefore, should reach us by the middle of April at the latest. Orders for roses and greenhouse plants can be filled up to the first of June. We will send out all plants during the first mild weather after receipt of the orders, unless special time is mentioned.

### "BABY RAMBLER."

**THE EVERBLOOMING DWARF CRIMSON RAMBLER**—(In bloom all the time—This rose blooms when a small plant in a two and a half inch pot. A plant in a four, five or six inch pot is a thing of beauty, forming clusters of flowers as large as the Crimson Rambler, and possessing all the charming brilliant red color of the Crimson Rambler, and blooms as freely as the Clothilde Soupert. It is a bushy, compact growth, forming plants about 18 inches high in a six-inch pot. This rose will be used by thousands where the Crimson Rambler is used by hundreds for bedding out, for it will bloom all summer.

Each, 20c; two for 35c.

### Two Handsome Hardy New Red Roses.

**BEN CANT.**—Deep clear crimson, with dark shading. Raised by a famous English Rosarian, who was awarded a gold medal for it at an exhibition of the National Rose Society.

**BOB DAVISON.**—A charming addition to this class, unique in form and color; the growth is vigorous and of erect branching habit; the blooms are large, very full and of most perfect form; dazzling scarlet, shaded crimson; quite first-rate in every respect.

Each, 15c; the two for 25c.

### FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.

**NEW SNOW-WHITE HARDY ROSE.**—This magnificent variety has taken first prizes at all the great flower shows of Europe, and is undoubtedly one of the grandest Hardy Pure White Roses ever introduced. Makes splendid hedges and immense flowers, four to five inches across, perfectly double and delightfully fragrant, large thick petals, very durable and handsome.

Bright shining green leaves, elegantly veined; a healthy vigorous grower, entirely hardy and a constant and abundant bloomer. Recommended by the leading rose growers of Europe as the most beautiful snow-white perpetual rose ever seen.

Each, 15c; two for 25c.

### GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.

**SPLENDID NEW EVERBLOOMING ROSE.**—This, the reddest of all red roses, is to the amateur, who has no greenhouse, and depends on his garden for flowers, one of the most important varieties yet introduced. It is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson as the flowers mature; a free, strong grower, quite hardy, and a most profuse bloomer, the mass of color produced being phenomenal; the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being of a bronzy plum color.

Price, each, 15c; two for 25c.

### RUBIN.

**THE NEW GERMAN RAMBLER.**—Awarded a certificate of merit by the German National Rose Society, and claimed to be a better rose than Crimson Rambler, is a stronger grower, has better foliage and does not mildew. Flowers are borne in loose graceful clusters, are larger and more double than Crimson Rambler; color is bright shining crimson.

Each, 15c; two for 25c.

# Everblooming Bedding Roses.

(Teas and Hybrid Teas.)

**PRICES**, by mail postpaid, each, 10c; three for 28c; six for 50c; twelve for \$1.00.

The roses given under this class are mostly the result of crosses between the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. In this class will be found many varieties famous for their vigor, profuseness, brilliancy and exquisite fragrance of flowers. They combine the valuable characteristics of both the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, inasmuch as they bloom freely the first year like ordinary Everblooming Tea Roses, and from the Hybrids they inherit the large, finely formed flowers, and pungent fragrance, together with vigor and hardiness. South of Philadelphia they are hardy; in the North they will be benefited if given slight protection.

**Agrippina**.—Deep crimson, very hardy and free flowering; an old garden favorite.

**Bon Silene**.—This remarkable Rose was introduced in 1839, and up to this time no new variety has superseded it, a fact that bears ample testimony of its valuable qualities. It is superb in every way. Perhaps the most noted feature is the immense size and beauty of its buds, which cannot be surpassed for bouquets and decorative purposes. The color is deep rose, sometimes bright rosy crimson, occasionally pale light rose. In the open ground it grows to perfection, producing crop after crop of its beautiful flowers in unbroken continuity, from early spring until late in Autumn. Of all the Teas there is none better.

**Bride**.—The favorite white tea rose for forcing. A most beautiful and appropriately named variety.

**Bridesmaid**.—A delightful new Tea Rose, a sport from the old and popular pink Tea, Catharine Mermet, but of a fine, clear, dark pink, much deeper and more constant in color than Mermet; very desirable; does exceedingly well in the open ground and is also valuable for forcing.

**BURBANK**, A Hardy New Everblooming Rose.—This lovely rose was raised by Mr. Luther Burbank, of California, known the world over as the "Wizard of Invention," and is the only variety out of seventy-five thousand crossbred seedlings which he raised, that he was willing should bear his name. The color is described as cherry crimson.—It is, in other words, the very deepest and brightest pink rose in cultivation. It is peculiarly adapted for both outdoor planting or for blooming in pots in the house during winter. It is a strong, vigorous grower, making well-rounded bushy plants. The Burbank Rose is very hardy, and will stand quite severe weather. This is a decided point in its favor over so many of our other roses, they being too tender to withstand extreme cold. The Burbank is without

doubt one of the most free flowering in cultivation. It commences to bloom when only a few inches high, and blooms throughout the season until stopped by freezing weather. The flowers are double, three inches across, and the whole flower is most pleasing in its beauty, and is delightfully fragrant.

**Catharine Mermet**.—Distinct and beautiful.—A very beautiful Tea Rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn centre; large globose flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong healthy grower and a good bloomer; equally desirable both for open ground planting and forcing under glass.

**CAROLINE MARNIÈSE**.—An absolutely hardy rose that is always in flower. As a continuous bloomer we have never found an equal, among other hardy roses, of this variety. Even during a dry season when other roses are producing but little bloom the Caroline Marniesse seems but little affected. There is scarcely a day from the last of May till the middle or latter part of October when this variety does not show a considerable quantity of buds or flowers. The color is pure white, slightly tinged with pink, flowers of medium size, produced in clusters, very double, is of low-growing habit and especially adapted for a border. Has sustained equally a temperature of 20 to 25 degrees below zero without injury.

**Niphetos**.—This still holds the lead as being the most elegant white Rose. The buds are three inches long. It is positively startling in size and purity, and is always scarce.

**Perle des Jardins**.—This magnificent yellow Tea Rose still retains its position as one of the very finest and most beautiful Roses of its color ever introduced; the demand for it constantly increases as its great value becomes better known, more plants being wanted year by year. The color is clear golden yellow, an indescribably rich and beautiful shade, and entirely distinct from any other variety; the flowers are extra large; full globose form, with great depth and substance, richly perfumed and exquisitely beautiful in every way. Succeeds well in open ground, but is especially valuable for forcing for cut flowers.

**Sanset**.—This grand Rose is a great favorite wherever known; the color is a rich golden amber of old gold, elegantly shaded with dark ruddy crimson, resembling the beautiful tints seen in a Summer sunset, hence its name; the flowers and buds are of extra large size, very full and finely formed and deliciously perfumed; it is a strong and vigorous grower and free bloomer, highly recommended both for open ground and house culture, making it a very desirable Rose.

## The Everblooming Yellow Collection.

Three Hardest Yellow Everblooming Roses for 28c post paid. In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

**ETOILE DE LYON**.—This magnificent Tea Rose is a rich golden-yellow, a strong, healthy and vigorous grower; immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The flowers are very deep, rich and full, excellent substance, very sweet. Surely one of the very best and most beautiful of yellow Tea Roses for general planting ever introduced. Remarkably hardy, both as to heat and cold, frequently standing the Winters unharmed in open ground without protection, and blooming nicely all through the hottest part of the summer.

**MADAME HOSTE**. A Popular Rose. Extra large flowers and superb buds, very full and delightfully perfumed; color soft canary yellow, deepening at centre to pure golden yellow, beautifully flushed with pale amber;

edges and reverse of petals creamy white; excellent for garden or cut culture; particularly valuable for forcing for cut flowers; is a good, healthy grower, blooming quickly and continuously in open ground or house.

**SAFRANO**. A Fine Old Rose. This is a splendid, old-time rose that has not been superseded by any new comer of its class or color. It is a variety of great value, particularly for outdoor planting. It grows vigorously and has the vitality necessary to produce a continuous crop of flowers from early Summer until late in Autumn; quite hardy. It is valued very highly for its beautiful buds and handsome flowers. The color is a bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose. Very fragrant.

## The Everblooming Pink Collection.

Four Fine Free-flowering Sorts for 35c postpaid.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the varieties offered on this page may be made at the following rates: 10c each; three for 28c; six for 50c.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.  
**CHAMPION OF THE WORLD**. This is a free-blooming hardy Rose of great merit, introduced only a few years since but already become very popular. Flowers of large size; color a lovely clear deep pink. One of the best of all Roses for outdoor cultivation.

**HERMOSA**.—An excellent Rose, blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; color beautiful clear rose; a constant bloomer; hardy; one of the best. Much used by florists for pot culture and a favorite bedding variety.

**MRS. DÉGRAU**.—Following our usual practice, we gave this rose a thorough trial before offering it, and we are glad to say that it has fully justified the high opin-

ion formed of it when first seen by us. It is with the greatest pleasure, therefore, we announce to our customers we can confidently recommend it as being entirely hardy, equaling the tender sorts in profusion of bloom. From early Summer until frost it may be depended upon to produce flowers in abundance. In color it is a rich, glossy pink, delightfully fragrant, and is such a strong, vigorous grower that it is almost impregnable against attacks of the insects which usually destroy some of our finest Roses. Thus it is certain to be unequalled for the garden. Every shoot is loaded with flowers.

**SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON**. This grand old variety, when used as a bedding Rose in Summer, has no equal, as it produces the most perfect flowers in the hottest weather. Its rich, flesh-colored flowers are of immense size, double to the center, are produced in abundance, and have the requisite form and substance to withstand our hot, dry Summers. Exquisitely fragrant. A noble Rose.

Address all orders for Plants to MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

# The La France Collection 35c postpaid.

Everyone knows the beauty and fragrance of LaFrance roses. Get this collection of them. It should be in every garden. In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

Four La France Roses, different colors.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the varieties offered on this page may be made at the following rates: 10c each; three for 28c; six for 50c.

**AUGUSTINE GUINNOISEAU** (White La France). Here we have a beauty indeed; one we can recommend to all, whether for outdoor culture or for pots in the house in winter. If you were to ask us to select six of the very finest of Roses we would be sure to include it in the six. Do you know La France? If so, you know this elegant new Rose. It is identical with La France except in color. It is pearly-white, sometimes tinted with fawn. Don't fail to get this new Rose.

**DUCHESS OF ALBANY** (Red La France). A superb Rose; resembles La France, but is much deeper in color, hence the name Red La France. It is a continuous and free bloomer, producing a great abundance of lovely buds and flowers all through the season; extra large, elegant in form, very double and full; remarkably fragrant; color brilliant rose pink, exquisitely shaded. It is recommended as one of the largest, sweetest and best Roses for general planting in open ground or green-

house culture.

**LA FRANCE**. The Old Favorite. We have always given this the first place, the queen of all the Roses. Accounts come to us from all quarters every year describing the great profusion of its bloom from June until frost, and extolling its fragrance and immense size. It is of superb form, and double as a Rose can be. No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring, silvery-rose, shaded, with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of Roses, for it is hardly beyond question. It blooms continuously. The flower is large, finely built, endures for a great length of time and is exquisitely colored, and fragrant in the highest degree. A Rose of which one can never have too many.

**MADAME ANGELIQUE VLYSSET**. (Striped La France.) Striped La France combines all the good qualities of La France in growth, fragrance, shape of bud and flower; in fact does not differ from it except in two points. First, it is freer in bloom than the parent; second, it is nicely striped, the markings being plain and distinct, the variegation a beautiful bright rose on a satin-pink ground.

## The Three Soupert Roses 28c postpaid.

Hardy. Bloom Continuously. Will be a Source of Constant Pleasure.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the varieties offered on this page may be made at the following rates: 10c each; three for 28c; six for 50c.

If you want Roses that will give you absolute satisfaction from the day they are planted, we would urge that you plant these famous varieties. They bloom the first and every year from early May until severe freezing weather. We have seen them unfold perfect flowers even after a severe snow-storm. Of dwarf, stocky, uniform growth, they possess valuable qualities found in no other Roses. There are Roses as good, but certainly none better. Be sure to try them.

**CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**. The best bedding or pot culture Rose known. Color a French white, deepening to a rosy-blush in the center, exceeding in distinctness of shading the well-known Malmaison. Its greatest value lies in its compact, vigorous habit, and wonderful profusion of bloom, even the smallest plants being literally covered with flowers. The form and substance of the flowers are so perfect that the hottest weather does not cause a deterioration of either, so that even in mid-summer a bouquet of splendid buds and open flowers can be obtained from this fine variety. Too much cannot be said in praise of this Rose for bedding purposes. It deservedly earned its title of the "Premier Bedding

Rose." Valuable as it is for garden purposes, it is even more so for pot culture, and ranks first for blooming in the house. It is entirely exempt from the diseases usually affecting Roses in the house.

**MOSELLA**. (Yellow Soupert.) This is everybody's Rose. Fully as free blooming as Clothilde Soupert or Pink Soupert, and like them a strong, dwarf, bushy grower. Flowers are very double and of the same Camellia-like form as Clothilde Soupert. Produces immense clusters of flowers that are really beautifully formed. Buds exceedingly dainty and attractive. The color is white on beautiful light yellow ground, which becomes a chrome yellow in the center of the flower. If you want a genuinely satisfactory Rose take our advice and try this variety. Hardly, without protection as far north as New York City and if covered during the winter with a mulch of leaves or straw it can be grown almost any where that other roses succeed.

**PINK SOUPERT**. Identical with Clothilde Soupert, except in color of flower. Has the same stocky, sturdy habit of growth, blooms as freely, with large, handsome flowers, same form as Clothilde Soupert. Color rich, dark, shining pink, sometimes nearly red. Young plants commence to bloom in May and continue to give a crop after crop of flowers until late in October. Small plants frequently produce 50 perfect flowers at one time.

## The Everblooming Red Collection.

The Four Best Dark Red Ever-blooming Roses for 35c postpaid.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

These are the cream of the dark varieties and should be in every garden.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the varieties offered on this page may be made at the following rates: 10c each; three for 28c; six for 50c.

**MARION DINGEE**.—Marion Dingee is a rose of extraordinary value. It is a strong, vigorous grower, making a handsome, graceful bush, with large, thick, deep green leaves. The flowers are large, beautifully cup-shaped, moderately full, and are produced in wonderful profusion all through the growing season. The flowers are borne nearly upright, on long, straight stems, and are of excellent substance, having thick, leathery petals, holding their form and color a long time. The color is, perhaps, the most remarkable feature. It is a deep, brilliant crimson, one of the darkest, if not the very darkest and richest-colored Tea Rose in existence.

**METEOR**.—One of the brightest colored and most brilliant Roses we have, and is highly recommended for bedding and general planting, as well as for growing in pots and conservatories. The color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and striking, and both buds and flowers are large and elegantly formed, fully double

and borne on nice long stems. Vigorous and healthy; quick and constant bloomer; moderately hardy.

**PAPA GONTIER**.—A grand Red Tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture (as distinct from velvety texture). The bud is of fine size and graceful form. Extremely free, both in growth and bloom. Very long and beautifully leaved stems can be cut, the foliage being very dark and heavy. One of the best, and a perfect bedder. If you desire a good Rose, one that will give entire satisfaction you should procure this one as it is a plant of great value.

**PRINCESS BONNIE**.—Princess Bonnie is one of the loveliest of the new ever-blooming Roses. It has no superior and very few equals. Its color is indescribable. A richer, deeper crimson was never seen in a Rose, while its fragrance is even more subtle and delicate than that of La France. It is a profuse bloomer and as easy of cultivation as the most ordinary Rose. Indeed, one finds in Princess Bonnie every attribute one longs for in the Rose, and it might well be called the perfection Rose.

All all orders for Plants to MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



# The Purity Collection.

Three Splendid White Ever-blooming Roses, 28c postpaid.

Should be given protection north of Philadelphia.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the three varieties may be made at the following rates: 10c; three for 28c; six for 50c.

**KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.**—This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but it is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when fully blown, but have poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. Is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds and flowers in the greatest profusion. Buds are very beautifully formed, with large petals of best substance. It shows no center when fully open; color pure, snowy white; and when you add a rich perfume, coupled with a vigorous growth, what more could you ask? This Rose is an easy winner over all competitors in its color, and we predict that more

of it will be planted than all other white Roses combined.

**MARIE GUILLOT.** The Queen of White Roses.—Any one who has never seen this splendid variety growing at its best in the open ground cannot conceive of the lovely beauty of its large, bold and handsome flowers. We recommend it as one of the most reliable white Tea Roses in cultivation, especially for outdoor culture. It is first-class in every respect. The color is pure, snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged pale yellow. The flowers are magnificently made, extra large, full and double; the buds are very pretty; fragrance very sweet. Of its color it has many kinds, but as yet no equals.

**SOUVENIR DE PRESIDENT CARNOT.**—Large, full, double, exquisitely shaped flowers, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals. The buds are long and pointed like Niphetos—perfection in every line. The color is new, delicate rosy blush, shaded a trifle deeper at centre of the flower. Fragrance delicious; strong grower and free bloomer.

# The Door Yard Everblooming Collection

Seventeen Hardest and Best Varieties for \$1.50 postpaid.

Four Crimson, Four Pink, Two Rose-Colored, Four Yellow, Three White.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

You will never find any investment which will bring such returns in pleasure and satisfaction as this. A bed of these roses will furnish a continual supply of beautiful blooms from early spring until late fall. There is none of these varieties that is not hardy as far north as New York City. Some few kinds should be given a little winter covering if planted farther north than that.

For complete description see preceding pages.

Agrippina, deep crimson.

Burbank, cherry crimson.

Clothilde Souper, bluish white.

Champion of the World, deep pink.

Caroline Marnosse, white.

Duchess of Albany, rose pink.

Etoile De Lyon, yellow.

Hermosa, clear rose.

La France, silvery rose.

Mrs. Degraw, glossy pink.

Madame Hoste, canary yellow.

Marion Dingee, deep crimson.

Mosella (Yellow Souper), creamy yellow.

Pink Souper, deep pink.

Princess Bonnie, deep crimson.

Safrano, apricot yellow.

Souvenir De La Malmaison, flesh white.

# Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

**ROSES** of this class produce the largest and most beautiful flowers and the varieties offered below are all thoroughly hardy. Some sorts do not bloom until the second year, but when thoroughly established they bloom very freely at the usual season, June and July, and at intervals throughout the balance of the summer and fall. They should invariably be planted in the open ground, being adapted for out-door cultivation rather than for house culture. They will stand a considerable amount of hardship and neglect but improve greatly with good cultivation and rich soil. The quantity and size of blooms will be greatly increased by severe pruning each spring. All rough and scraggy wood should be cut away entirely and the other shoots be cut back enough so as to leave only two or three eyes to grow.

**PRICE** of all Roses under this class (except as otherwise noted), each 12c; any 3 for 32c; any 6 for 60c, postpaid.

**Caroline de Sansel.**—Clear, brilliant rose-color, shading into rosy lilac; good size; well formed and free flowering.

**Caprice.**—A striped rose, the ground color being a clear satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and bright carmine. The flowers are large, slightly cup-shaped but full and deep. The buds are especially handsome, being of fine shape and showing the stripes and markings to great advantage.

**Charles Lefevre.**—Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich; full and beautifully formed, thick glossy petals. A splendid rose.

**Duc de Rohan.**—Vermillion; large well formed flower. An old, well known and valuable variety.

**Fisher Holmes.**—Rich, crimson-scarlet, resembling Gen. Jacquemont but more double and somewhat more free flowering.

**Jules Margottin.**—Bright carmine; very free flowering; of strong growing habit and fringed in hardness.

**La Reine.**—Clear, bright rose-color; large, very double, perfectly hardy and very free flowering.

**Mme. Chas. Wood.**—Bright, fiery scarlet, passing to rosy-crimson, shaded with maroon; of large size, double, showy and quite fragrant; one of the best.

**Mme. Georges Brunt** (Hybrid Rugosa).—A genuine ever-bloomer. It has the hardness and glossy, leathery leaves of the Rugosa class, with the free-blooming qualities of the Teas. The flowers are of large size, semi-double, and are produced with remarkable freedom in clusters of five; the deliciously fragrant buds are very beautiful in form—long and pointed, resembling Niphetos; color is pure, glistening white. Should never be pruned, except to remove rough, scraggy wood.

**Marshal P. Wilder.**—Flowers are large, semi-globular, full and of good substance; color bright scarlet crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant. Should be planted more generally, as its ease of growth, freedom of bloom and fine flowers make it a most desirable rose.

**Maurice Bernardin.**—A vigorous grower, whit large, full, vermillion flowers of fine form and good fragrance. A choice sort.

**Mrs. Cleveland.**—Delicate, waxy, flesh-pink; flowers very large, perfectly shaped and very freely produced.

**Fride of Waltham.**—A beautiful rose with fine habit and good constitution. Flowers delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose, clear and distinct; very large and full with petals of great substance; a fine sort.

**Victor Verdier.**—Bright rose, with carmine center, a very fresh, pleasing shade; very free blooming, bush strong growing and with scarcely any thorns.

# The Three Nearest Black Roses.

The Three Darkest Colored Hardy Roses for 32c postpaid.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the three varieties may be made at the following rates: 12c each; three for 32c; six for 60c; postpaid.

The beauty of these three dark roses can only fully be appreciated when seen, it cannot be adequately por-

trayed by words or pictures. The most beautiful velvet or satin is far out-rivalled by the glossy texture of their petals.

**BARON DE BONSTETTIN.**—Splendid large flower; very double and full. The color is a beautiful deep crimson, passing to rich velvety maroon, sometimes al-

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## THE THREE NEAREST BLACK ROSES Continued.

most purple. Flowers are large, very double, sweetly scented and very freely produced.

**JOHN KEYNES.**—Fine, deep, reddish-maroon; of strong, vigorous habit of growth; flowers are of fine shape and very freely produced. Exceptionally hardy and free from disease.

**PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.**—This is a magnificent rose, celebrated the world over for its large, hand-

some, fragrant flowers and the freedom with which they are produced. The color is a deep, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; at a short distance they appear really black. This is one of the most handsome roses we have ever seen. It is the nearest black; although the same claim is made for others, this variety is the darkest.

## The "20th Century" Collection.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

Five Magnificent New Roses for 50c postpaid.

These are varieties of comparatively recent introduction. They are all of the most sterling value and comprise a most happily graduated range of color from pure white, through flesh-color, rosy-pink and deep pink to bright crimson. All fine varieties, all very hardy and very free flowering.

**CLIO.**—Flesh-color; this is one of the finest roses we have yet seen. It has the most delicate texture and coloring imaginable, a beautiful globular form and in size is something truly striking. The plant is a very vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and the flowers are very freely produced throughout the season.

**HELEN KELLER.**—The color is a brilliant rosy cerise, quite different in shade from any other variety and as pleasing as it is difficult to satisfactorily describe. The petals are large, shell-shaped and very prettily rolled back from the center of the flower. The flowers are large, very full and fragrant. The plant is a vigorous grower and very free blooming, being one of the first to expand its handsome blossoms and continuing to flower till late in the autumn. It is a most distinct and lovely rose.

**MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.**—Large, full, cup-shaped; buds long and handsome; rich, shining rose-col-

or, shaded with vivid carmine; remarkable for its perpetual flowering. About the best garden rose of its color yet introduced; entirely hardy, a splendid grower, free from disease and very fragrant.

**MARGARET DICKSON.**—The flower is of magnificent form and very large. In color it is the most beautiful waxy white, a lovely shining white with almost the lustre of a pearl. The petals are very large, well shaped and of great substance but most delicate in texture. They are very prettily curled back or reflexed, which adds much to the beauty of the flower. The buds are large, globular and especially handsome. They are borne close to the leaves which, forming a glossy dark-green background, set off the flowers to the best possible advantage.

**MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.**—This lovely new hybrid is one of the few large flowering roses that bloom constantly and are perfectly hardy. It has been thoroughly tested in our nurseries for two years, and we find that it not only produces beautiful flowers, but produces them freely and all through the summer, when large roses are always scarce. Color deep rosy-pink, the outer petals tinted with pale flesh in quite a new and unique shade; white at base of petals.

## The "Exhibition Collection of Hardy Pink Roses.

The Four Best Pink Hybrid Perpetual Roses for 40c postpaid.

In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the three varieties offered may be made at the following rates: 10c each; three for 32c; six for 60c; postpaid.

There are so many fine pink sorts that it is difficult to select the really best four but we think there are none better than these. It is a collection of jewels of the first water.

**ANNE DE DIESBACH.**—An offspring of the famous old favorite, La Reine and also the seed parent of that glorious variety, Paul Neyron, which facts should be effective evidence of its good qualities. The color is the most lovely brilliant carmine; long, pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full and double and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and a fine bloomer; one of the really good roses.

**MME. GABRIEL LUIZET.**—One of the most beautiful of all roses. Extra large, elegantly formed, very double and full, fragrant; color an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl; once seen will always be remembered; good bloomer; hardy. Seen at a little distance it is often mistaken for the beautiful La France.

**MAGNA CHARTA.**—A splendid rose; extra large, full flowers, very double; of fine form, and sweet; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson; a sure and profuse bloomer. One of the hardest and best for general planting.

**MRS. JOHN LAING.**—A splendid, constant blooming Hybrid Perpetual, perfectly hardy with immense flowers, full and double, borne in great profusion on long, stiff stems and exceedingly sweet. The color is a clear, bright shining pink, exquisitely shaded.

## The "In Remembrance" Collection.

For Cemetery Planting.

Three Hardy White Roses for 30c postpaid.

The three following sorts are especially recommended for cemetery planting. They are hardy, free-flowering and need but little pruning.

**COQUETTE DES ALPS.**—Pure white, tinged with pink in the center; truly a continuous bloomer, as it is scarcely ever without flowers from early summer until cut off by the frost in the fall. Flowers are good size, well formed and sweetly scented.

**COQUETTE DES BLANCHES.**—Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers have a creamy tinge, in-

stead of pink, in the centre; equally free flowering in habit.

**MME. PLANTIER.**—This grand variety, when once planted, is as permanent as a hydrangea. It is hardy as an oak, and for outdoor planting it is the best white. We recommend it for cemetery planting because of its permanency. Flowers are pure white, very large and double; it is a profuse and continuous bloomer. Good white hardy roses are scarce—this is one of the very best. Should never be pruned except to remove old or scraggy branches.

## The "Big Four" of Hardy Red Roses

For 40 cents Postpaid.

In ordering, give simply the name of the collection.

When an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the four varieties may be made at the following rates: 12c each; three for 32c; six for 60c; postpaid. The cream of a large assortment of red varieties. All of vigorous growing and free blooming habit, and very hardy.

**ALFRED COLOMBE.**—Justly celebrated as one of the very finest, extra-large round flowers, very double and full; color clear cherry red, passing to bright, rich crimson; very fragrant.

**GEN. JACQUEMINOT.**—A grand old rose which every one knows at least by name and reputation. Rich, crimson-scarlet in color and especially handsome in the

Address all orders for Plants to MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## THE "BIG FOUR" OF HARDY RED ROSES Continued.

bud. Although introduced nearly fifty years ago, it is still unrivaled in popularity and of great value for garden planting.

**GEN. WASHINGTON.**—Soft, glossy scarlet; flowers large, broad and open in shape but very double; especially desirable on account of the quantities of flow-

ers produced in the fall when many other varieties bloom but shyly.

**ULRICH BRUNNER.**—The thornless rose. Brilliant cherry red, a very attractive color; flower of fine form and finish; petals of great substance; plant very vigorous, hardy and free from disease.

## The Northland Home Collection.

Sixteen handsome, hardy roses for \$1.50 postpaid.

This collection is made up from the hardest varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual class. It is selected especially for the Northern localities where the winters are very severe. The assortment comprises none but exceptionally desirable varieties and will give unbounded pleasure to all purchasers.

For Complete Description See Preceding Pages.

**ALFRED COLOMB,** carmine-crimson.

**ANNE DE DIESBACH,** shell pink.

**BARRON DE BONSETTIN,** deep maroon.

**CAPRICE,** striped pink and white.

Six Red, Six Pink, One Striped, Three White.

**COQUETTE DES ALPS,** bluish white.

**COQUETTES DES BLANCHES,** creamy white.

**GEN. JACQUEMINOT,** crimson-scarlet.

**GEN. WASHINGTON,** deep scarlet.

**JOHN HOPPER,** rose pink.

**MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET,** coral rose.

**MADAME PLANTIER,** pure white.

**MAGNA CHARTA,** rose pink.

**MRS. JOHN LAING,** pink.

**PAUL NEYRON,** pink.

**PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN,** maroon.

**ULRICH BRUNNER,** cherry red.



## Moss Roses.

Moss Roses are strong, vigorous growers, perfectly hardy, and therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for out-door culture in open ground. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and the buds are very large and handsome. Moss Roses like rich ground.

This is a favorite class with everyone, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers, are invaluable. They require high culture but amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimped, and has mostly seven leaflets.

**Blanche Moreau.**—This fine variety is highly recommended; flowers are produced in clusters, and are large, full and sweet; the color is pure white; both flowers and buds have an abundance of lovely deep green moss.

**Crimson Globe.**—A fine deep crimson, the flowers having the handsome globular shape characteristic of the H. P. varieties. Buds well mossed, very free flowering, vigorous and hardy.

**Princess Adelaide.**—One of the best; extra-large flowers; very double and fragrant; buds beautifully mossed; color bright rosy pink.

Price of Moss Roses, each 15c. Three (One Each) for 40 cents.

## Hardy Climbing Roses.

The following varieties are highly valued for training over arbors, trellises and verandas; also as screens for unsightly objects, such as old buildings, fences, walls, etc. They grow 10 to 12 feet high, and are entirely hardy. They bloom the second year and most of them but once in the season, but are then loaded with splendid roses, and are among the most beautiful of all flowers. The varieties described below are the best, and succeed well in all sections of the country.

Price 12c each; three for 30c, postpaid.

**Baltimore Belle.**—Pale bluish, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the best of the climbing roses.

**Empress of China.**—A new and very valuable perpetual blooming climber. Commences flowering the last of May and, except under some very trying circumstances, such as protracted drought, it will bloom repeatedly till very late in the fall. In vigor of growth it is unsurpassed. The flowers are small, but very delicate and waxy; somewhat fragrant and are borne profusely. The bud is of especially pretty form, being pointed, very shapely, and of just the right size

for buttonhole. The open flower is nearly double, and has much the appearance of a tea rose. The color is dark red in the bud, and changes as the flower grows older, to a lighter red or pink, like an apple blossom.

**Greville or Seven Sisters.**—Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

**Mary Washington.**—The flowers are of medium size, pure white, perfectly double to the centre, sweet and borne in endless numbers of large clusters all summer. Vigorous and rapid growers. One plant of Mary Washington will produce more flowers and buds than a dozen ordinary roses. Its fragrance is thick with old-fashioned musky flavor so much admired in olden times.

**Queen of the Prairies.**—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with white stripe; large, compact and globular, very double and full; blooms in clusters, one of the finest.

**Russell's Cottage.**—Dark velvety crimson; very double and full; profuse bloomer.

**Tennessee Belle.**—A strong vigorous climber; free bloomer; bright rosy bluish; large, full and fragrant; one of the best.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**—One each of the 7 Hardy Climbing Roses for 65c postpaid.

## Dorothy Perkins.

A Splendid New Climbing Rose.

Each 15c; 3 for 40c; postpaid.

In its foliage, growth and habit of blooming in immense clusters it is remarkably like the **Crimson Rambler** but the flowers are more double and of a beautiful shell-pink color. In the important point of hardiness nothing more could be desired, two unusually severe winters having failed to injure even young plants, although during one of them the temperature went as low as twenty degrees below zero and there was not the usual snowfall to protect them. The flowers are

The Most Valuable Rose Novelty Since **Crimson Rambler**.

very double, are of large size for this class of Rose, usually two inches across, are borne in loose clusters of from thirty to forty and we have often counted even fifty and sixty in a truss. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled, the buds are remarkably handsome, being pointed in shape and of just right size for the button-hole. The color is a most beautiful clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; even after the flower commences to fade the color is

Address all orders for Plants to **MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**



## DOROTHY PERKINS—Continued.

still pleasing, being a lovely deep rose. The flowers are very sweetly scented, a characteristic not possessed by most other roses of the Rambler family. In vigor and habit of growth the "Dorothy Perkins" is identical with the Crimson Rambler. A number of florists who have seen the "Dorothy Perkins" believe it will be a great acquisition for forcing and decorative purposes. A bed of "Dorothy Perkins" roses which was exhibited at the Pan-American attracted an immense amount of attention, although the plants were young stock which had been propagated only some eighteen months previous. Mr. Wm. Scott,

the Assistant Superintendent of Horticulture, expressed in the "Florists' Review" the following unsolicited opinion regarding the variety: "I sent us last year some plants of their new Rambler Rose, 'Dorothy Perkins.' This has exactly the habits of the well-known Crimson Rambler. They have flowered splendidly and have been very brilliant. This seems to be a great acquisition, and I believe it to be a good forcing rose. The individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler, with not such heavy trusses, but it is a beautiful shell-plink in color."

## Five Royal Rambler Roses.

One of each, all different, for 50c, postpaid.

Rose growers everywhere will hail with delight the announcement that we have to offer them as companions to the famous Crimson Rambler four other distinct colors of Rambler Roses. They are all hardy, and the most charming of all Climbing Roses.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER.**—The most popular rose in cultivation. An exceedingly vigorous, rapid grower, making shoots 10 to 20 feet in height in one season. When pegged down or grown as a bush it is equally desirable, producing in marvelous profusion large trusses of flowers pyramidal in form, and in color a rich glowing crimson. When in full bloom it is a vivid crimson mass of beauty. In Japan, its native home, it is known as the "Cherry Rose," so bright are its flowers. Superb as a pot plant it has become the fashionable holiday plant in all large cities, where it is sold at \$5 and \$10 each. Perfectly hardy. No yard or garden should be without a Crimson Rambler.

**HELENE.**—A seedling from Crimson Rambler. Makes a growth of 10 to 15 feet in a season. Foliage similar to Crimson Rambler, but less subject to mildew and insect attacks. Its flowers are borne in large clusters and are produced in amazing profusion. Color soft violet rose, almost bluish, base of petal yellowish white. The buds are carmine, finely mossed, and are borne 20 to 50 in a cluster. This magnificent rose is

bound to become popular when it becomes better known.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—It blooms in grand clusters. Flowers 2 to 2½ inches across, perfectly double to the centre; excellent substance and very durable. Color pure deep rich crimson, far brighter and more intense than any other rose of its class. Does not fade or wash out, but holds its bright dazzling color to the last, making it specially valuable for forcing and florists' use. Has handsome foliage, does not mildew, and is early and abundant bloomer. Undoubtedly the brightest and best of all Hardy Crimson Climbing Roses to date. Unequaled for forcing and equally fine for covering porch trellises, screens, fences, etc. Perfectly hardy, needs no protection.

**WHITE RAMBLER (THALIA).**—This charming new rose of the Rambler variety is a wonder. It climbs rapidly, is entirely hardy, produces immense clusters of pure white roses, nearly double, of delightful fragrance, and of an immaculate white. It is without question one of the best white climbing roses extant.

**YELLOW RAMBLER (AGLAIA).**—The Yellow Rambler has been found to successfully withstand, without protection, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below. The flowers are borne in clusters, after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler, and are a bright lemon yellow, changing to creamy white.

## Hardy Climbing Vines.

Orders should reach us by April 15th at the latest.

**AMPELOPSIS VEITCH II (Boston Ivy).**—A beautiful climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in the autumn. It is quite hardy, and becomes more popular every year.

Each, 12c; 3 for 30c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

**THE NEW AMPELOPSIS, Ampelopsis Veitchii Robusta Purpurea.**—An Ampelopsis of very strong, robust growth. The foliage is different from Veitchii or Boston Ivy. The leaves have a blue-purple tinge with a shiny gloss finish, having all the other characteristics of the well known Boston Ivy. It will make double the growth of the Veitchii and stands our winters better.

Each, 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid.

## Bignonia, (Trumpet Creeper.)

For covering unsightly places, stumps, rock-work, or planting in crevices in ledges, the Bignonias will be found very useful. The flowers are large, attractive and showy, and borne profusely when the plant at-

tains a fair size. Flowers, dark red with orange throat; free flowering and very hardy. 12c each; three for 30c, postpaid.

## Cinnamon Vine.

A beautiful hardy Climbing Vine, which will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with a profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves, bearing great numbers of delicate white blossoms which emit a delicious cinnamon fragrance. We know of no vine that is more satisfactory, being perfectly hardy, thriving everywhere, and when once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. The vines quickly make long shoots

twenty-five feet or more in length, and can be used for all purposes where a beautiful climbing vine is needed. Ornamental climbers are nature's drapery, and few, if any, other plants can compare with the Cinnamon Vine, twining and climbing in its own native graceful beauty. It should be planted by everyone. Plant the bulbs about one inch deep in rich soil, and with the approach of winter cover lightly with straw and leaves to prevent freezing. Price, 3 bulbs for 15c; 6 for 25c, postpaid.

## Honeysuckles.

For real home vines, to be near you, climbing over your windows and doorways, there is nothing prettier than sweet-scented Honeysuckles, the foliage is pretty, neat and clean, the flowers are almost continuous, and their fragrance delicious. The varieties described below are the very best.

**Honeysuckle Hedges.** Some of our friends have conceived the idea of planting Honeysuckle along the division fences, and it is wonderful what pretty hedges they make. Iron or wire fences are the best, but almost any kind is soon covered with a mantle of living green. Other climbing vines will answer the same purpose, but the sweet-scented Honeysuckles are both fragrant and beautiful. They should be planted two feet apart.

**Chinese (Lonicera Sinensis).** This variety has reddish green foliage and reddish flower buds. When the flowers are expanded creamy white petals are displayed.

**Hall's Japan.** A strong growing almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to November.

**Monthly Fragrant.** Red and yellow; very fragrant. Blooms all summer; leaves tinged reddish color.

**Scarlet Trumpet.** Bright red trumpet-shaped flowers; blooms freely, vigorous and rapid growing.

Price of Honeysuckles, 12c each; the 4 varieties, 1 of each, for 40c.

# Hardy Flowering Shrubs.

Shrub Orders must reach us not later than April 15 as the plants will commence growing soon after that date and then could not be successfully handled.

## ALTHEA. (Rose of Sharon.)

The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs of the easiest cultivation. They produce a profusion of pretty rose-like flowers during August and September when other flowers are scarce. The diversity of color of the different sorts makes it possible to use them in considerable quantities even in grounds of small extent. They make very pretty flowering hedges.

**DOUBLE RED, DOUBLE PURPLE, DOUBLE WHITE.** Price, 12c each; the three (one of each) for 30c, postpaid.

## DEUTZIA.

**Crenata.** Height, 4 to 6 feet; flowers white, tinged with rose on the outside. Blooms profusely in June. **Gracilis Dwarf,** 2 or 3 feet in height. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; branches drooping and loaded with bloom. Hardy for the garden, or splendid pot plant for winter blooming.

**Pride of Rochester.** Double, fine white flowers; very profuse bloomer.

Price, 12c each; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

## FORSYTHIA FORTUN EII.

The first shrub to bloom in the spring. Height 8 to 10 feet, with graceful drooping branches. The foliage is a deep, glossy green; flowers, bright yellow and borne in profusion. Price, 12c; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

## BUSH HONEYSUCKLES.

**Red Tartarian.** Well known and popular shrub for the lawn or garden. Blossoms in May and June.

**White Tartarian.** Like the preceding, but with white blossoms.

12c each, the two for 20c, postpaid.

# Hydrangea.

## Paniculata Grandiflora. (The Hardy Hydrangea.)

One of the finest hardy shrubs ever introduced, and in size and magnificence of bloom not excelled by any shrub in cultivation. The bush in time attains a large size, growing in beauty year by year. It is in the full glory of bloom from August until the middle or last of October, when every branch is crowned with an immense panicle of deep, pure white flowers, changing later to a pinkish hue, sometimes a foot long and nearly as broad at the base, presenting an aspect of majestic grandeur that absolutely defies description. Entirely hardy, very free-growing, a profuse bloomer, and thrives in all soils. It should have a prominent place in every garden, not only because it is such a glorious shrub, but for its flowers appearing at a time when few others are to be found. It is planted in great numbers at Newport, and attracts a great deal of admiration at that well-known place. A bed of one hundred makes a most striking appearance. Each, 10c; 3 for 27c, postpaid.

**HYDRANGEA. Otaska.** A Japanese variety, producing immense heads of pink flowers. This is the variety so extensively used for Easter decoration. Usually hardy as far north as New York City and much grown as pot plants in all parts of the country. The immense heads of bloom make them very conspicuous. A little shade and plenty of water seem to meet all their needs. They can be put in the cellar in the fall. For decorative plants on a piazza or porch they produce a fine effect. Each, 18c; 3 for 50c, postpaid.

**HYDRANGEA. Thomas Hogg.** Large, pure white flowers, which on well-grown plants, measure more than 12 inches in diameter. Is quite as hardy as other garden sorts. Also much grown as a pot plant for piazza or lawn decoration. Each, 18c; 3 for 50c, postpaid.

One each of the three kinds of Hydrangeas for 40c, postpaid.

## SNOWBALL—Viburnum.

**Common Snowball. (V. opulus sterilis.)** A superb old-fashioned shrub, popular and much admired. Of large size and spreading habit, bearing in June large globular clusters of pure white flowers resembling immense snowballs. Each, 12c; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

**Japan Snowball. (V. plicatum.)** The best of the Viburnums, of pure color and better form than the above, and one of the finest of flowering shrubs, but difficult to propagate and hence rather scarce. Moderate in growth and compact in form, rich deep green plicate foliage; large, globular flower clusters of the purest white produced all over the bush in great abundance. Exceedingly choicy. Its fine flowers are very beautiful, and its handsome plicate foliage makes it a lovely object at all times. Each, 15c; three for 40c.

## SPIREA. (Meadow Sweet.)

This class of shrubs offers a great variety, both in flowers and foliage, making them of the greatest value in a collection. They are all of easy cultivation, rapid growth and will amply repay the planter with an abundance of flowers.

**Spiraea Bumalda.** A dwarf-growing variety, producing a profusion of beautiful rose-colored flowers the entire summer and autumn.

**Spiraea Callosa Alba.** A very fine dwarf-growing, white-flowering variety, perfectly hardy; blooms in July and August.

**New Crimson Spirea, Anthony Waterer.** By all odds the finest of the dwarf Spireas, and a grand acquisition. It outshines all Spireas in brilliancy of color—a bright crimson—and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all; bearing continuously large clusters of lovely flowers throughout the whole of summer and autumn. The plant is of dwarf habit and dense growth, comes into bloom very early and when not more than fifteen inches high. Each, 15c; three for 35c.

**Spiraea Prunifolia. (Bridal Wreath.)** Very double; flowers pure white, and borne profusely the entire length of branches; perfectly double; like little daisies.

**Spiraea Van Houttei.** A vigorous plant that sends up numerous tall, slender shoots, which curve gracefully towards the ground, and the last of May or in June are literally covered with pure white flowers, making the bush a mass of snowy bloom.

Price of Spireas, except as noted, 12c; the five for 50c, by mail postpaid.

## SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE.

The Syringa or Mock Orange has been a favorite shrub from time immemorial and among the many valuable new ones it still remains a favorite.

**Garland.** Flowers pure white and very highly scented; the profusion with which they are borne is what gives it the name of Garland Syringa.

**Golden.** With beautiful golden yellow foliage, which keeps its color well the entire season. Will make a pleasing and striking contrast when planted with other shrubs.

Price of each variety Syringa, 12c; two for 20c, by mail postpaid.

## WEIGELIA.

This is a family of strong vigorous growing shrubs that can be used to the best of advantage either for single lawn specimens or for massing with other varieties. We strongly recommend them.

**Candida.** Handsome snow-white flowers, borne in great profusion during June and July. Handsome light green foliage.

**Eva Rathke (New).** This is a very valuable and attractive new variety. The flowers are of a very deep, rich crimson color and are produced with the utmost profusion.

**Rosca.** Large rose-colored flowers almost covering the whole plant.

**Variiegata. (Variegated Leaved.)** Deep green leaves with a broad distinctly defined margin of white around each. Flowers not so conspicuous as on the other varieties, but of a beautiful clear blush.

Price of each variety Weigelia, 12c; the 4 for 40c, by mail postpaid.

Shrub Orders must reach us not later than April 15, as the plants will commence growing soon after that date, and then could not be successfully handled.

# Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

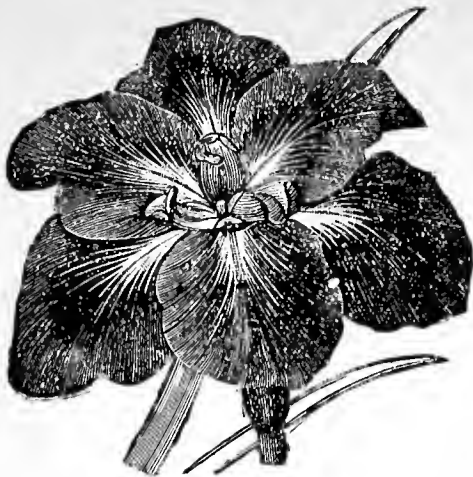
Plants of this class are perfectly hardy in the open ground, and die down only to the roots at the approach of cold weather. Once planted they become a lasting pleasure. Failure with them is practically impossible.

Orders should reach us by April 15th, though in some seasons we can continue to supply this stock up to May 1st.

**ACHILLEA, THE PEARL.** One of the very best white flowering plants for the border. The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion. Pure white in color, somewhat resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. As a summer cut bloom it is a great acquisition. Each, 12c three for 30c, postpaid.



## HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS Continued.



**JAPANESE IRIS.**

**GERMAN IRIS.** The true *Fleur de Lis*.

These produce large, fragrant, Orchid-like flowers embracing many shades of color. They are extremely desirable for decorating the edges of ponds and moist grounds—although a wet situation is not essential. They thrive in ordinary garden soil. Each 10c; six for 50c, postpaid.

**JAPANESE IRIS.** *Iris Kaempferi*.

These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, and are destined to become more popular every season. They commence blooming about the middle of June, and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of these flowers measure from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and rival the Orchids in their rich colorings and markings. Each 12c; 6 for 60c, postpaid.

**BLEEDING HEART, *Dicentra Spectabilis*.**

One of the finest plants known for borders, pots or for planting in any sunny situation. If potted in November and left outside until it has formed new roots and then is brought into gentle heat, it will flower early in March. The beautiful rose-colored flowers are produced in great abundance and are heart shaped. When planted in the open ground it flowers in April and May. Absolutely hardy. Strong roots. Each 15c; three for 40c, postpaid.

**COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA (Giant Golden Coreopsis.)**

Begins to blossom in June and continues in flower until cut down by frost. The blossoms are of graceful form, a rich golden yellow color, and are very fine for cutting purposes. Is easily grown, perfectly hardy and succeeds in any position. Each 12c; three for 30c, postpaid.

**CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.** Blue Spirea. Blue Spirea is a fitting name for this remarkable new hardy plant. We add our recommendation to the strong indorsement given it by European horticultural journals, two of which deemed it worthy of a color plate. It comes from James Veitch & Son, England, which in itself is sufficient guarantee of its great value. It is certain to become popular with flower-lovers everywhere, owing to the high decorative value of plant and flower. It is a sturdy, upright grower, and is extremely floriferous, plants from small pots blooming profusely and continuing to do so throughout the season until they reach a height and width of three feet. The dense flower-heads are of a rich lavender blue, a rare color among flowers. Each 15c; 3 for 35c.

**HELIOPSIS PITCHERIANUS (Orange Sunflower).**

A desirable herbaceous plant, growing four to five feet high. It is a perpetual bloomer, commencing to flower early in the season and continuing in bloom the entire summer. The flowers are a beautiful deep golden yellow color, about two inches in diameter, of very fine texture, and are extremely useful for cutting. Each 12c; three for 30c, postpaid.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY.**

The exquisite white flowers and pale-green foliage render this one of the most admired of plants. Succeeds in open ground in almost any situation, but prefers shade with plenty of moisture; once planted and

established the crowns increase each year. The larger ones flower each season without any attention. Strong-flowering crowns. 60 each; six for 30c; twelve for 50c, postpaid.

**HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX.**

Among hardy herbaceous plants none are more gorgeous and more easily grown than these. They are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil, and producing magnificent spikes of showy and lasting flowers, year after year with comparatively little care. The varieties we offer are among the finest in cultivation and comprise the best and most distinct colors. Height, one to two feet.

Price, dormant roots, by mail postpaid, each 15c; six for 80c; dozen for \$1.50 postpaid. Orders must be received not later than May 1st.

*August Riviere*, fine bright red.

*Coccinea*, glowing scarlet.

*Coquette*, white with crimson eye.

*Cross of Honor*, white with band of rosy lilac in center of each petal, forming a Maltese cross.

*Eclairer*, reddish carmine with darker eye.

*Edgar Quinet*, rosy maroon.

*Isabel*, orange salmon; center purplish crimson.

*Lothair*, soft carmine pink; rosy eye.

*Madame Bezanon*, a splendid deep crimson.

*Pantheon*, fine deep salmon rose; very free flowering.

*The Queen*, pure white.



**HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX.**

**NEW DOUBLE RUDBECKIA, "GOLDEN GLOW."**

This is one of the grandest hardy yellow flowering plants ever introduced, particularly valuable for garden, lawn and park planting; grows six to eight feet high; graceful branching habit, and pretty foliage. Blooms during July and August the first season, and bears immense masses of large, round, golden yellow flowers, perfectly double like roses and two or three inches across, covering the whole plant with a sheet of splendid golden yellow flowers for weeks. It is easy to grow, and sure to bloom, and cannot be too highly recommended as one of the most showy and handsome ornamental plants ever introduced. The flowers are borne by hundreds, on long graceful nodding stems, just right for cutting. Do not forget to include it in your order; it is a plant that will please you. Each 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

**YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—ADAM'S NEEDLE.**

A stately, tropical-looking plant, very handsome for the lawn or garden. It is a hardy evergreen, the stem rising three or four feet high from the tuft of narrow, bayonet-like leaves, bearing a profusion of creamy-white bell shaped flowers. It will thrive almost anywhere, even in sandy or shady places. Price 15c; three for 40c, postpaid.

Address all orders for Plants to MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

# Bedding and House Plants.

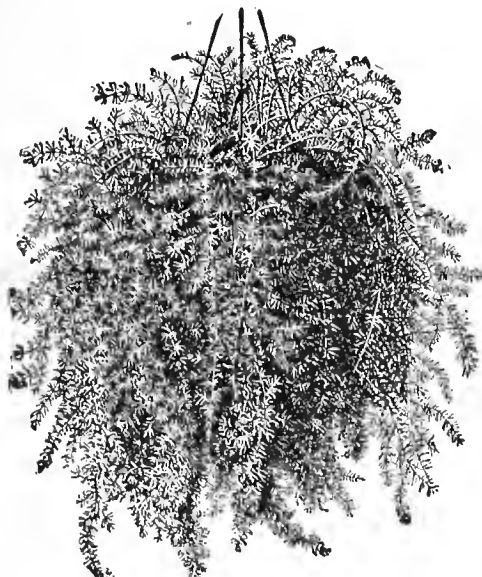
**ASPARAGUS PLUMOSA** (Climbing Lace Fern).  
Can be supplied up to about June 1st.

A finer and more delicate plant than the Sprengerii but hardy and easily grown; very satisfactory for window and house culture; an extremely graceful window climber, bright green feathery foliage, as fine as the finest silk or lace. The fronds retain their freshness for weeks when cut, and are greatly admired for floral decoration. An exceedingly beautiful plant for house and conservatory, and will thrive nicely in the temperature of an ordinary living-room. Entirely unequalled for the grace and beauty of its lovely, spray-like fronds. Each 15c; three for 40c, postpaid.

## ASPARAGUS SPENGERII. EMERALD FEATHER ASPARAGUS.

This is undoubtedly one of the handsomest and most valuable evergreen trailing plants for the house and conservatory ever introduced. It is especially valuable for pots, vases, baskets, etc., covering all with its beautiful sprays of lovely green feathery foliage, which can be cut freely and are very useful for bouquets, wreaths, and all kinds of floral decoration. It makes a charming ornamental plant for the window or conservatory in winter, and is equally valuable for vases, baskets, porch-boxes, in summer. It is a strong, vigorous plant, very easily grown, requires but little care and keeps on growing, fresh and green, year after year. Each 15c; three for 40c, postpaid.

One plant each of the two kinds of Asparagus for \$80, postpaid.



*Asparagus Sprengerii.*

## COLEUS (Foliage Plants).

We offer a very fine variety of Coleus and they are delicate colors. It is very hard to describe the various tints. Each 12c; three for 30c, postpaid.

Golden Bedder. Deep golden yellow variety.  
Fire Brand. Dark crimson, shaded garnet; a fine bedder.

John Good. Extra strong grower. Leaves light green spotted yellow; almost pure yellow in summer.

Verschafeltii. This is one of the best for bedding, having a rich velvety crimson foliage.

## CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.

Umbrella Plant.

This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant, or can be used in baskets or vases, making a charming effect. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is therefore, indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Each 12c; three for 30c.

## FUCHSIAS.

No class of plants are more graceful and elegant than the Fuchsias. The striking contrast of their colors,—

white, carnine, rose, and purple,—renders them perfectly charming. Young plants will bloom profusely until October, but they must be planted in the coolest spot or in partial shade, as the sun will injure the flowers. Each 12c; three for 30c, postpaid.

**SINGLE—Little Beauty.** A perfect gem; marvelously free-flowering. Flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long; bright red tube and sepals; corolla rich purple.

**Rosalind.** Tube and sepals white; corolla magenta-pink.

**DOUBLE—Gigantea.** The tube and sepals carnine; corolla a beautiful shade of light magenta.

**Mrs. E. G. Hill.** Most perfect double white Fuchsia yet introduced. Tube and sepals bright reddish crimson, contrasting with the large, pure white corolla to great advantage. A very free bloomer.

**Phenomenal.** Sepals bright carnine; corolla violet-purple; flowers large.

**Storm King.** Sepals bright crimson-scarlet; corolla shaded same, well balanced with a profusion of white.

# Heliotrope.

One of the finest class of plants for cutting, as the delicious fragrance of all the varieties is very durable. For the same reason they make excellent house plants. 12c each; the two for 20c, postpaid.

**Dr. Livingston.** Fine dark blue clusters.  
**White Lady.** Large pure white flowers.

# Double Petunias.

Plants of the easiest culture, producing flowers in profusion. Excellent for bedding and pot culture. They are among the most desirable plants. Our collection embraces a number of beautiful colors.

**Crimson, Pink, Maroon, White, Variegated,** 12c each; 3 for 30c; 1 each of the 5 colors for 50c.

## SALVIA SPLENDENS (Scarlet Sage).

This is the finest of all the Scarlet Sages, growing about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and 2 feet through, producing through the entire season its brilliant spikes of flowers, which are borne well above the foliage. 10c each; three for 28c.

# Cannas.

No class of plants ever offered has grown in popularity like these. They are very effective for bedding on the lawn, and equally good when grown as pot plants in the house or conservatory. They commence blooming soon after being planted out and flower profusely until stopped by frost. When well ripened by frost the bulbs should be carefully dug and dried and stored in a dry place in a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. They multiply very rapidly, and can be kept for years by observing the directions given. They require a deep soil, enriched with well rotted manure, and should be watered freely. Our list embraces the best of the novelties and old standard varieties, every one of which we recommend to our customers. We give the approximate height attained by the different varieties so that they may be properly arranged in bedding.

Price for dormant roots, 15c each; three for 40c; doz. for \$1.50, postpaid. Can be furnished up to about May 1st.

**Admiral Avellan,** scarlet, overlaid with salmon, 5 ft.  
**Altamania,** salmon and golden yellow; very large flowers, 6 to 7 ft.

**Austria,** pure canary yellow; very large open flowers, 6 to 7 ft.

**Beaute Poitevine,** a fine, free flowering crimson, 3 ft.

**Burbank,** canary yellow with lower petals spotted crimson, 6 to 7 ft.

**Captain Drujon,** fine deep red, dotted with golden yellow; a strong grower, 5 to 6 ft.

**Chas. Henderson,** deep rich crimson, yellow at throat, 3 ft.

**Duke of Marlborough,** velvety maroon, very dark,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

**Florence Vaughan,** very large, bright yellow flowers, dotted with scarlet, 4 ft.

**Madame Crozy,** crimson scarlet, bordered with golden yellow,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

**Philadelphia,** large crimson scarlet flowers; one of the best, 3 ft.

**Queen Charlotte,** orange scarlet, deeply edged with canary yellow,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

**Rose Unique,** beautiful rosy pink; a vigorous grower, 5 ft.



# Hardy English Ivy.

This is a hardy evergreen climbing vine, with dark glossy green leaves much used for covering walls of churches, and for cemetery work; is a true evergreen; retains its bright green leaves all winter. Very useful for covering graves, especially where grass will not succeed well. Each, 12c; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

## Passion Flower.

*Passiflora Incarnata.*

A strong-growing, vigorous climber, making a fine covering for porches and verandas. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, white with light purple corona. The roots usually survive the winter as far north as Philadelphia, but in higher latitudes they should be dug up and placed in cellar until spring. 12c each; three for 30c, postpaid.

## Wistaria.

The Wistaria is particularly valuable for training over buildings, second floor verandas, and wherever tall-growing climbers are wanted; it is a vigorous, rapid grower, entirely hardy. The flower are borne in long pendulous clusters. One of the best climbing vines for verandas, balconies, etc.

**Chinese Purple.** Of lovely, rich violet purple color, deliciously scented and handsome. Each, 12c; 3 for 30c.

**Chinese White.** Of similar habit to the purple variety, but with pure white flowers; a lovely climber. Each, 16c; three for 45c, postpaid. One plant each of Purple and White, 25c, postpaid.



Passion Flower.

# Chrysanthemums.

The rapidly increasing number of Chrysanthemum exhibitions held throughout the country each successive season shows the hold this popular autumn flower has upon the affections of the flower-loving public. Of the earliest growth, they quickly make large bushes, either in open ground or in pots, and the magnificent flowers which they give until severe frost, makes them ideal plants for yard, garden or pot culture. The season of bloom and size of flowers can be regulated by pinching off the buds as they appear. Partial shade, fairly good soil and moderate watering will bring successful results. We offer the best kinds now known. At the low prices for which we offer them, every one should have Chrysanthemums. They are the people's flower. Price, each, 10c; six for 50c, postpaid.

**Maudo Dean.** An immense pink variety; finely incurved; petals broad, shell-shaped.

**Major Bonaffon.** Soft, clear yellow; full in the center, eight inches in diameter and nearly as deep. Of perfect form and finish.

**Mme. F. Bergmann.** Very large and full, and of the purest white, with creamy center; strong, sturdy habit; fine foliage. Most popular variety with florists for early forcing.

**Mrs. Henry Robinson.** In the Chrysanthemum family there is no grander white variety.

**Nivous.** Grand, snow white variety; center irregularly incurved; outer petals reflexing nearly to stem. Constitution robust; foliage large and abundant, keeping quality unsurpassed.

**Black Hawk.**

**Polly Rose.**

**Col. D. Appleton.**

**Timothy Eaton.**

**Black Hawk.** Dark Crimson, largest and best of its color.

**Polly Rose.** Pure White, an extremely early bloomer.

**Col. D. Appleton.** Deep Golden Yellow, perfect in shape and color as well as in foliage and habit of growth.

**Timothy Eaton.** Pure White blooms of immense size and of globular shape.

## The Big Four Chrysanthemums for 30c, postpaid.

**Glory of the Pacific,** best pink.

**Geo. W. Childs,** the best red.

**Golden Wedding,** best yellow.

**Ivory,** the best white.

**Glory of the Pacific.** This fine variety will rank as the very best of early pink sorts. It is of magnificent size and depth, with broad petals, which finally reflex, showing the clear pink color to excellent advantage. The plant is of dwarf, compact growth and comes into bloom very early in the fall. The flowers are of great size and a clear pink color.

**George W. Childs.** The flowers are of massive size, reflexed, with broad, stiff petals; color deep, rich velvety crimson, with no shade of brown or chestnut. Flowers are borne on strong, stiff stems. The foliage resembles Collingfordii, but is much heavier and darker. The leaves grow close up to the flowers, which gives the plant an elegant appearance.

**Golden Wedding.** The grandest golden yellow Chrysanthemum ever offered. In color it is a deep, bright golden or shining texture, is very large in size, the petals are both long and broad and channeled lengthwise. A perfect Japanese incurved of most beautiful form, free in growth.

**Ivory.** Unexcelled for pot culture or cutting; pure white flower of exquisite form.

## TABLE

Showing Quantity of Lawn Grass.

Seed Required for a Certain

Number of Feet.

For 1 acre	43,550 sq. ft.	4	bu. or 80 lbs.
For 1-2 acre	21,780 sq. ft.	2	bu. or 40 lbs.
For 1-3 acre	14,520 sq. ft.	1-3	bu. or 27 lbs.
For 1-4 acre	10,890 sq. ft.	1	bu. or 20 lbs.
For 1-6 acre	7,260 sq. ft.		14 lbs.
For 1-8 acre	5,445 sq. ft.		10 lbs.
For 1-12 acre	3,630 sq. ft.		7 lbs.
For 1-16 acre	3,723 sq. ft.		5 lbs.
For 1-32 acre	1,932 sq. ft.		2-12 lbs.



# CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

**Abutilon.**—(Belle Flower.) Perennial. Sow in shallow boxes in a temperature of 60 degrees. Transplant into similar boxes or into small pots when the seedlings are fit to handle. Plant out in May, or for later flowerers sow in the open ground in May. For winter or spring flowering sow in August or September.

**Abrus.**—(Crab's Eye Vine.) Thrives best in sandy loam. Seed requires bottom heat to germinate well and strong heat to keep in a growing condition to flower well.

**Acroclonium.**—Half Hardy Annual Everlasting. Thrive best in a loamy soil and constitute very neat summer flowering annuals if sown out of doors in patches in June; they are also useful as winter decorative greenhouse plants if sown in August in pots placed in a cold frame. The flower heads should be gathered when young to preserve them.

**Ageratum.**—Hardy Annual. Start the seed under glass and transplant two feet apart.

**Alyssum.**—Hardy Annual. Most effective if planted in masses one foot apart, as early in the spring as possible, in the open ground.

**Amaranthus.**—Half Hardy Annual. Seed may be sown in the open border or in a hot-bed, and transplanted about the last week in June to 20 inches apart.

**Ambrosia.**—Hardy Annual. One of the easiest plants to grow, seed may be sown early in the open ground.

**Anchusa Censpis.**—Hardy Perennial. If sown early, blooms the first season, growing freely in shady situations.

**Antirrhinum.**—(Snapdragon.)—Tender Perennial. No better plant could be chosen for house cultivation than the snap dragon (Antirrhinum). It has dark foliage and bright, oddly shaped flowers. There are six or eight distinct colors. Set in four or five inch pots, one plant in each pot, in any good garden soil, mixed with a little well-rotted stable manure they can hardly fail to give satisfaction. Give them all the sunlight possible, and water once each week with a little liquid manure. They may be propagated by slips, by layering or from seed.

**Arabis Alpina.**—Hardy Perennial. One of the easiest possible culture in any dry soil. Seed may be sown outside early in spring, or in pans or boxes when they can be transplanted to a shady border.

**Aster.**—Half Hardy Annual.—Sow in boxes, in the house, the last of April, or in open ground, in May; transplant to one foot apart, in deep rich soil.

**Aquilegia.**—(Columbine.)—Hardy Perennial. They prefer in moist and sheltered situation, with exposure to the sun and require a good friable sandy loam and leaf soil, with good drainage. Sow seeds thinly, in pans or cold frame, when up and strong enough to remove, the seedlings may be planted out when they are in bloom, allowing every plant at least nine inches each way.

**Balsam.**—(Lady Slipper.)—Tender Annual. The soil in which they are sown should be of the richest possible character; the plants should be set 15 inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water. In order to have the finest double Balsams, plants must be transplanted from the seed-bed. If sown where plants are to bloom, they will be semi-double to a large extent.

**Balsam Apple.**—(Momordica.)—Annual Climber. Well adapted for trellises, arbors, etc., in a warm situation outside, and in a rich, light soil. Plenty of water should be given during the growing period.

**Bachelor's Button.**—Hardy Annual. Sow in open ground, in May or first of June; transplant to six inches apart.

**Beans, Scarlet Runner.**—The Tender Annual Climber. Do not plant until settled warm weather and the ground is in good condition. They require same treatment as common garden beans. In planting, be careful to place the eye of the bean DOWN.

**Begonia.**—(Tuberous Rooted Varieties.) These magnificent varieties have become exceedingly popular and can be grown from seed. They germinate well and it only requires a little care to grow the plants. Sow seed in February or March in pots on a surface of fine soil, and cover with glass. Take great care not to wash out the young plants in watering; they will give an abundance of bloom the first year. At the end of the season the plants may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers gathered and kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever. Tubers are offered for sale by some, but they are very expensive, and a single packet of seed, if properly handled, will furnish what would cost many dollars.

**Begonia.**—(Fibrous Rooted.) From the seed sown in February or March, and with generous treatment, plants may be gathered within six months. Sow again in July or August for spring and early summer flowering. A temperature of about 65 degrees is necessary, well drained pots, and a good mixture of soil. Prick off the seedlings while quite small, and shift on as the pots become filled with roots. As begonia seed is slow and irregular in germinating, the sowing should be thin, so that seedlings can be lifted without disturbing the adjacent seed.

**Bellis.**—(Double Daisy.)—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow in May and transplant eight inches apart.

**Bird of Paradise.**—(Poinciana Gilliesi.)—Ornamental Shrub. Seed being large and hard, should be soaked for a few hours in lukewarm water before planting in box in house. Give gentle bottom heat if possible. A mixture of loam and leaf mould suits it best. Cuttings are somewhat difficult to root, but will succeed if taken off the mother plant in a growing state and planted in sand, with a hand glass placed over them in heat.

**Blue Daisy.**—(Agathaea Colestis.)—Perennial. Allied to Chamaemelum and requiring the same treatment. Young cuttings root freely in a gentle heat, at all times; and the plant may be had in flower all the year round.

**Clematis.**—(Paniculata.) Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough, so that they can become established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carrying the plants over in cold frames, and transplant to permanent position in spring.

**Colecolaris.**—Seeds of Greenhouse Plants, especially Calceolaria, require extra care in sowing, as the seeds are very fine and delicate. The pans must be well drained, say half filled with crocks, and on this a layer of rough fibrous peat or turf, and fill up with a compost of the following proportions: Two-thirds light, rich loam, one-third peat, silver sand and thoroughly decayed cow manure, the whole thoroughly well mixed together. Make the surface as smooth as possible and sprinkle a little silver sand over it; water with a fine hose; after the pans have been thoroughly drained, the seed must be very evenly and thoroughly sown—it will require no covering. After sowing place the pans under a glass in close frame (it will require no artificial heat), keep shaded, as exposure for a short time to the sun's rays is often enough to scorch the delicate leaves and rootlets of the seedlings. Directly the plants are large enough to handle they must be pricked into other pans which have been prepared in the same manner as for seed sowing, and allowed to grow until they touch each other, then shifted into small pots, and replaced in the close frame; as soon as the roots fill these pots it will be necessary to repot in larger sizes. They will now do, if replaced in frames or put on shelves in the greenhouse near the glass; water regularly, repot and shake when required. If troubled with green fly, select a quiet evening and fumigate with tobacco paper. These remarks will apply also to the cultivation of the Cineraria, Chinese Primrose, Carnations, and many other rare seeds, except that they are more hardy and will thrive with less care. The seeds being larger will require a light covering of finely pulverized soil.

**Cslendula.**—Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes early or in open ground in May or June; transplant to one foot apart.

**Calliopsis or Coreopsis.**—Hardy Annual. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart.

**Campanula.**—(Cranbury Bells.) Hardy Biennial. Very attractive border plants; they succeed best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart.

**Canna.**—Tender Annual. Soak the seeds half an hour in hot water before sowing. Plant in a warm place the middle of April, or open ground only after it is quite warm, the first of June. Transplant to one foot apart in rich soil.

**Candytuft.**—Hardy Annual Seeds should be sown where plants are to bloom in fall or early spring; any good soil is suitable; thin out to four or five inches apart.

**Canary Bird Flower.**—Tender Annual (See Nasturtiums for cultural directions).

**Cerastium.**—(See Calceolaria for cultural directions.)

**Celosia.**—(Cockscomb.) Half Hardy Annual. The seed should be started in a hot-bed, or in pots in a warm room, and transplanted in a warm, rich soil.

**Centrosema, Grandiflora.**—Hardy Perennial. Sow seed as early in the spring as practicable in open ground, soaking the seed in warm water over night before planting.

**Centaurea.**—(Dusty Miller.) Hardy Perennial. Seed should be sown in slight heat, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be potted off singly into small thumb pots, in which they may be kept through the winter in a cold or cool house, a shift being given in the spring.

**Chrysanthemum.**—Annual Varieties. Sow in good, light soil during last of April and May; thin out to one foot apart.

**Chrysanthemum.**—Hardy Perennial. Sow in boxes or cold frame in the spring, and make several transplantings, as the plants advance in growth.

**Cineraria.**—(See "Calceolaria" for cultural directions.)

**Cleome Pungens.**—(Plant Spider Plant.) Annual. Thrives best in light, rich soil, in a dry, warm situation, where they have plenty of room to spread.

**Cilanthia Dampieri.**—(Perennial.) Sow seed in a good sized pot (5 inches in diameter is none too large) late in summer, the plants to remain until the following spring, when they should be potted over without disturbing the roots in any way, into the full size in which they are to flower. When planted outside, a hot, dry, sunny position under a south wall should be selected and the plants kept as dry as possible.

**Cobaea.**—Tender Perennial. Sow early, indoors, putting the seed edge down, and keep slightly moist until the young plants appear. Plant out after the ground has become settled and warm—about the first of June. The plants can be carefully potted before frost in the autumn, and will bloom in the house during winter.

**Coccoloba.**—Half Hardy Perennial. A handsome climber of the Gourd species, flowering the first season, if started early in heat.

**Coleus.**—Tender Perennial. Plant in a warm situation indoors, in a temperature of 70 degrees, and bed out as soon as danger of frost is over. Slips should be taken from the finest and potted for winter.

**Cosmos Hybridus.**—Sow seed in gentle heat in April or May, and when large enough transplant to open ground similar to other annuals.

**Cosmos.**—Is one of the few flowers that does not easily succumb to frost, and in favored localities it was still in blossom on Nov. 28, being fully as hardy as the chrysanthemum. The only objection to its more general cultivation is that it does not come into flower until there is danger of its being killed by winter cold. This can be avoided by sowing the seed in March and growing the plants on in pots, not using larger than four-inch size. The plants should be kept in these until they set their buds, and the pots completely filled with roots; then transfer to the garden and they will bloom by August.

**Cyclamen.**—Greenhouse Perennial. If sown early in spring under glass, and well grown, will make flowering bulbs in one year.

**Cypress Vine.**—Tender Annual. Sow in the ground only after it is thoroughly warm, and soak the seed in lukewarm water two hours before sowing.

**Dahlia.**—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow the seeds in shallow pan or box in March, and transplant the seedlings, when large enough, to small pots. As soon as strong enough, plant out one foot apart.

**Datura.**—Half Hardy Annual. Start early and transplant to 20 inches apart. The roots may be pucked in sand during the winter.

**Delphinium.**—See Larkspur.

**Dianthus.**—(Chinese Pinks.) Hardy Annual. Sow seed in May when the ground becomes warm; thin or transplant when two inches high to four inches apart. It is truly astonishing how this useful class of plants is neglected, or not grown at all, which is better than to half grow a thing, when it possesses so many real points of usefulness. Dianthus hedderwigi, with its numerous beautiful varieties, is one of our most valuable summer flowers, although it is unjust to call it a summer flower, when, with but little attention, it can be made to out-nurse the garden from June until November, or until such time as the frosts destroy the chrysanthemum.

**Digitalis.**—(Foxglove.) Hardy Perennial. Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size with light soil. Press down firmly, thin out as it becomes necessary, transplant into permanent positions as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become well rooted before cold weather. Or sow in early fall, carry the plants over in cold frames and transplant in the spring.

**Dolichos.**—(Hyalanth Bean.) Half Hardy Annual Climber. They are of easy culture. Plant out doors where they are to grow, in good soil, about one inch deep, as early in spring as ground is in good condition.

**Eschscholtzia.**—(California Poppy.) Half Hardy Perennial. Sow where the plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin them to six inches apart.

**Feverfew.**—(Matricaria.) Half Hardy Perennial. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil.

**Forget-Me-Not.**—(Myosotis.) Hardy Perennial. Sow in finely prepared soil the first of June. Transplant to a shady situation. Keep well watered during dry weather.

**Fuchsia.**—Greenhouse Perennial. As easily grown from seed as from cuttings. Sow in shallow box; transplant into pots as soon as large enough. They require a rich soil to grow luxuriantly; a fuchsia is a nuisance if not thrifty. Well rooted turf, some leaf mold and a little sand is quite to their taste. Sick in some old, rusty nails; the oxide of iron deepens the color of foliage and flower. They are gross feeders and should have weak liquid manure once a week, when budding or in bloom. They do not need a high temperature, but plenty of light and air. Red spiders trouble them if the air of the room is too hot and dry; these can be routed by washing both sides of the leaves with soap-suds, afterward showering with soft, tepid water.

**Gaillardia.**—(Blanket Flower.) Hardy Annual. Sow early in boxes or frame and transplant to the garden in common soil the middle of May.

**Geranium.**—Half Hardy Perennial. Start in the house in a box filled with fine, rich soil, cover with a pane of glass and place in the dark and keep moist until the seeds germinate, then admit light and air. Transplant when large enough.

**Gloxinia.**—Tender Perennial. They grow best in a porous, well enriched soil, in a warm, moist atmosphere.

**Godetia.**—Hardy Annual. But a very few of the annual class of flowering plants which may be regarded as of quiet beauty, are more desirable than Godetias, and their attractiveness does not greatly decrease before late autumn. A main point in their culture is to keep them steadily growing, and to keep all the seed vessels picked off, together with having good soil, and in times of drought free watering at night during summer. The plants should stand not closer than five inches each way. Seed can be sown early out of doors, where they are to bloom, in finely prepared soil, the last of May or the first of June.

**Comphrena.**—(Globe Amaranth.) Half Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes in a warm place; soak the seed in warm water a few hours before sowing; transplant to one foot apart. The flowers should not be picked for drying until they are fully matured.

**Gourd.**—(Ornamental Climber.) Tender Annual. Seed can be sown outside about the first of June, after the ground has become warm. The plants are tender and should be planted where they are to grow.

**Helianthus.**—(Sunflower.) Hardy Annual. Plant seed in the spring when desired, and thin to four feet apart.

**Helichrysum.**—Hardy Annual. Sow early in boxes in the house, or in the garden in May and June; transplant to eight inches apart in light, mellow soil.

**Heliotrope.**—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow in hot-bed in March; keep soil moist and give air bright days, but protect at night. Transplant in May, before a warm rain, if possible, in light, rich soil. The Heliotrope, which is possible in its delightful fragrance as well as lovely flowers, seems to be but a disappointment to many, but if in good condition is a very free bloomer and satisfactory plant. It is not troubled with insects, which is one strong point, but this plant must be kept moist at the roots and out of the burning sun; for one day's or perhaps one hour's drought at the roots will produce the dry rot which attacks the leaves, causing them to turn black and fall off. Always give the Heliotrope a good-sized pot—it needs plenty of root room—and in transplanting to and from the garden the plant is strengthened and its beauty increased by very severe pruning; for the cultivation of this plant is to grow, not bushy and strong, but with long, slender branches, almost vines—indeed, I have seen lovely specimens blooming beautifully as house plants after doing service outdoors.

**Hibiscus.**—Sow in boxes, in the house, covering the seeds barely sufficient to hide it from sight, and keep the surface moist by shading till the seed germinates; transplant about the first of June, to a rather moist soil.

**Hollyhock.**—Hardy Perennial. Start the seeds in boxes in house early. When plants have made three or four leaves, transplant to garden to one foot apart early in June and they will bloom the first season.

**Humulus Japonicus.**—(Japanese Hop.) Hardy Perennial. A climber of easy culture in ordinary garden soil, but thriving best in a deep loam.

**Ice Plant.**—Tender Annual. Succeeds best in dry, sandy soil and in a warm situation. Can be grown in hanging baskets, cases, pots, or open border. Cover the seeds very lightly when planting.

**Impatiens Sultanii.**—Tender Perennial. I do not advise start before March, and not then unless a steady beam of 60° or 65° degrees can be relied on. Sow in well-drained pots, filled with soil composed of two parts of tufty loam and one part of leaf soil, with very little sand added. The seedlings are exceedingly brittle at the outset, and rooting should not be attempted until they are about an inch high. Even then they need delicate handling, and after the task is accomplished they should be promptly placed in a warm frame or propagating pit for a few days.

**Lantana.**—Half Hardy Perennial. Suitable for pot culture. Start under glass in loamy soil and transplant.

**Larkspur.**—Hardy Annual. Sow early in open ground in the place where it is to bloom, as the plants are not easily transplanted. Thin out ten inches apart.

**Lathyrus.**—(Everlasting Pea.) Hardy Perennial. They are easy of culture, thriving in almost any moderately good garden soil. Sow seeds early in spring in an open border. The root of this plant being woody, it is essential that at the beginning it should be planted deep, in order that the root from heaving it to the surface, when the crown becomes frozen, and the plant dies. By observing this precaution the plant will be found to be perfectly hardy, and by removing the old blossoms, the length of the blooming period may be greatly prolonged.

**Linnaria.**—(Kendall Ivy.) Hardy Perennial. Sow seed during March or April, on light soil, well drained.

**Linum.**—(Crimson Flax.) If the seed be sown in the hot-bed, and the plants transplanted into good, rich soil, one foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced, but the seed can be sown in open ground after it becomes warm.



**Lobelia.**—Half Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes in the house, covering the seeds barely sufficient to hide from sight; and keep the surface moist by shading with paper until the seeds germinate. Transplant about the first of June in moist soil.

**Margold.**—Half Hardy Annual. The seed should be started in a hot-bed and transplanted six inches apart in June, in common soil.

**Marvel of Peru.**—(Mirabilis.) Hardy Annual. Will grow in any common garden soil from seed sown in open ground. The plant is large and requires two feet of space. Sometimes called "Four O'Clocks."

**A Cheap Border of Flowers** can be had by planting a few cents' worth of seeds of the good, old-fashioned Four O'Clocks. Sow them two feet apart in a drill. They will make plants two feet high and the row will be as compact as a hedge, and in early morning and evening as handsome a display as it is possible to make. In cloudy mornings the flowers will keep open until noon, rivaling in beauty a collection of the choicest azaleas. No two plants will be alike, and on the same plant there will be a great diversity of color.

**Mimulus.**—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds are very delicate and should be sown indoors in boxes; transplant after the ground has become well warmed; place in rich soil, about eight inches apart. It is perennial in the greenhouse.

**Maurandia.**—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow early indoors, and transplant to open air in June, and it will flower profusely the first season.

**Mignonette.**—Hardy Annual. May be sown in the open ground any time in the year when the ground is not frozen. It is perfectly hardy, and easy of culture, growing well in almost any situation.

**Mimosa Pudica.**—(Sensitive Plant.) Usually treated as an annual, but under stove treatment it assumes a perennial character. Seed may be sown during spring in a hot-bed, or by cuttings of rather firm, young shoots, inserted in sandy soil in heat. Thrives best in a compost of loam and peat in equal proportions, to which a small portion of sand may be added.

**Mina Lobata.**—Tender Annual. Sow seeds early in spring in a warm house. A good plan is to place two or three seeds in small pots and afterwards transfer the plants boldly into larger sizes. A suitable compost consists of dry loam, rotten manure, and leaf soil, which should be mixed together and used somewhat lumpy.

**Molucca.**—(Shell Flower.) Hardy Annual. Seeds should be sown in a hot-bed during spring, and the seedlings transferred to the open border during May. A sandy loam is the most suitable soil.

**Morning Glory.**—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds germinate so easily that they can be grown in the garden anywhere the plants are needed. Supply support early, either cord, wire or brush.

**Nasturtium.**—Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes and transplant first of June to eight inches apart. They flower better in poor, rocky soil, as a rich soil has a tendency to make them "run to leaf." An ounce packet of Nasturtium seed will be sufficient for a bed twenty feet in diameter, and will make a better display, for three months, than almost any other plant. The flowers are ever bright and cheerful, the foliage a resource for the eye, while the bed will furnish a bountiful supply of delicious pickles. Combine the beautiful with the useful.

**Nicotiana.**—Half Hardy Annual. Seed should be sown in February or March in gentle heat, and the young plants pricked out, when large enough, and planted out early in June.

**Nigella.**—(Love-in-a-Mist.) Hardy Annual. Sow early in the flowering beds, or they may be transplanted, using care in shading the plants. Nigella is one of the loveliest annuals, and they are exceedingly useful in many kinds of florists' works. And in addition, the seed is deliciously fragrant, and as elegant for baskets as Rose petals or Orris root, and the fragrance seems not to waste or lessen as is the case with Rose petals, and for the sake of the sweet seeds the plant is worthy.

**Nolana.**—Hardy Annual. Sow in open ground early, in light soil. Transplant to one foot apart.

**Oenothera.**—(Evening Primrose.) Hardy Annual. Thrives in almost any soil or situation.

**Ornamental Grasses.**—They are mostly annuals, and those which are not, flower the first year. They should be sown in April or May, in a good soil, and thinned out or transplanted, giving each plenty of room.

**Orange Daisy.**—(Erigeron Aurantiacus.) Perennial. Splendid for mixed borders in a moist, well-drained situation.

**Oxalis.**—Half Hardy Perennial. Very pretty herbaceous plants, with rich, rose colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work, or baskets out of doors.

**Pansy.**—Hardy Biennial. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-bed early in spring. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. The plants should always occupy a cool, partially shaded situation, and the ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant when an inch high. Seed sown in July will blossom late in autumn; if sown in October, the following spring. The Pansy is a popular flower with both flor-

ists and amateurs, giving an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in middle of summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun, and especially if furnished with a good supply of water.

**Petunia.**—Tender Perennial. Petunias will do well in open border in the spring, or earlier in cold frame or hot-bed and transplanted 18 inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier, although they will do perfectly well sown in open ground. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply; they like a sandy loam. Double Petunias, as a rule, are shapeless monstrosities. If grown in the open border, the stems are not stout enough to hold them up, especially when heavy with rain, and they become dragged and soiled with earth, and very unsightly objects they are. Double Petunias are only satisfactory when grown in pots, and there are so many better things for pot culture, that it seems a waste of time to devote it to these. It is different, however, with the better single varieties, especially those of Petunia Grandiflora.

**Phlox Drummondii.**—Hardy Annual. The seed can be planted in open ground in autumn, or in spring in open ground, or plants may be started in the hot-bed in spring and transplanted. Set plants in good, rich soil six inches apart each way.

**Poppy.**—Hardy Annual. The seeds should be sown where the plants are required, in spring, and thinned out so the plants will stand one foot apart. Just as soon as the ground is mellow, prepare a patch by forking, then raking level; then sow the seed broadcast, rake it in lightly, and firm the soil on the surface with the roller or back of the spade. The seedlings will soon appear. Keep them weeded clean. They will bloom about the first of July. Let them ripen some seed and self-sow themselves, and you will ever afterward have Poppies.

**Portulaca.**—Tender Annual. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in light, sandy soil, and in dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the bed has a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with plants, and the effect will be beautiful.

**Primula.**—(Chinese Primrose.) Tender Perennial. The seed can be sown any time from February to July, and soil prepared as follows: Take some leaf mold, about twice as much loam, and enough sand to make the whole light and porous. Mix all and pass through a fine sieve; fill a small, shallow box to within an inch of the top, and press down evenly. Then after watering the earth thoroughly, the seed may be sown on the surface with the lightest possible covering of soil, and kept constantly moist. It is best to place a piece of coarse brown wrapping paper on the soil to exclude light. If a fine rose watering pot is not available, water as needed may be gently poured on the paper, which should be lifted at night to give air, and entirely removed as soon as signs of the plants appear. When the plants are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to another box, and when still larger put into the pots in which they are to bloom, as they are sure to do the first winter. After blooming, the plants throw out sets, which may be taken off and treated the same as other cuttings. Those that have bloomed indoors should be set out in a shady place in the summer, and if flower buds appear, pinch them off. Never allow the sun on the seed pan or the plants.

**Ricinus.**—Half Hardy Annual. Soak the seeds in luke warm water until they commence to split open, before planting. Put in a warm, sunny situation, and water frequently with liquid manure after the plants have attained strong growth.

**Rose, Dwarf Polyantha.**—Very hardy, and may be treated as annuals. Seed started in the house in February will give plants large enough to plant in the open ground in June where they will continue to bloom throughout the season.

**Rhodochiton.**—Half Hardy Perennial. See Maurandia for culture.

**Salvia.**—Tender Annual. Start the plants in a hot-bed and transplant into light, rich soil, about one foot apart.

**Salpiglossis.**—Half Hardy Annual. Start early in hot bed, and transplant to light, warm, rich soil.

**Scabiosa.**—(Mourning Bride.) Hardy Annual. Plant the seed in hot-bed, and transplant to 1½ feet apart.

**Schizanthus.**—(Butterfly Flower.) Sow in finely prepared seed-box, or in boxes, in May; transplant to one foot apart in common soil. For indoor culture, sow at any time.

**Senecio.**—Half Hardy Annual. Succeeds in almost any loamy soil. Plant outside as early as the season will permit.

**Smilax.**—Tender Perennial. Soak the seed in warm water twelve hours and plant in pots, in hot-bed or greenhouse, in February, and keep in warm, moist place. One plant in a two-inch pot is enough. After they have completed their growth, and the foliage begins to turn yellow, turn the pots on their sides and withhold water till August, when the little bulb, which has formed can be re-potted in good, rich earth, watered freely, and it will grow all winter.

**Solanum.**—(Jerusalem Cherry.)—Half Hardy Annual. Easily raised from seed; succeeds in almost any rich, loamy soil.



**Statice.**—Hardy Annual. Sow seed early in the spring, in a frame, the young plants being put out into their permanent places when large enough. They thrive best in sandy soil, in the open border or on rock-work.

**Stocks.**—(Ten Weeks.) Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes, indoors, in April, and transplant the last of May, in deep, rich soil, about one foot apart.

**Sweet Peas.**—Hardy Annual. Plant outdoors just as soon as the ground can be worked, five inches deep, in a double row, about ten inches apart, and the seeds dropped  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart, in the furrows; and fertilize with wood ashes, bone-flour or nitrate of soda. Supply brush or strings at least seven feet high, and water freely. Pick the blossoms every day and keep the pods off.

**Sweet Rocket.**—Hardy Perennial. Border plant; sweet scented in the evening. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, sandy loam.

**Sweet William.**—Hardy Perennial. Sow in prepared beds, in the garden, anywhere up to the middle of June. Transplant into good soil, eight inches apart, cover lightly during the winter with leaves.

**Thunbergia.**—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds start slowly and should be sown in a hot-bed, or in a box in house, giving plenty of moisture and heat.

**Verbena.**—Tender Perennial. As early in the spring as sunshine and lengthening days warrant, sow the seeds in good garden soil, in a shallow box, cover to about their own depth, press the soil firmly about them and place in a sunny window. Do not allow the dirt to become too dry or too cold. Have patience; sometimes it takes a fortnight for the seeds to germinate, or even longer. When the seeds begin to appear above ground, be especially careful not to give too much water. When the third and fourth leaves appear, transplant into other boxes. If there is danger of insects, heat the earth in the oven before transplanting, and set the seedlings into it when it cools off so as to be about blood warm. It is well to start the seeds early enough to have plants three or four inches tall when the time comes for placing in the flower bed the last of May. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart, having previously made the ground rich and mellow. As fast as the branches appear, pin them down firmly, pressing the earth about them. The more the plants cross and recross each other, the better. Let very few blossoms go to seed, keep the weeds out, and the bed ought to thrive.

**Vinca.**—(Periwinkle.) Tender Annual or Perennial. May be grown in the garden by setting out strong plants in a warm situation.

**Violet.**—Hardy Perennial. See Pansy for culture.

**Wallflower.**—Tender Perennial. Sow the seed early, and they will bloom the first year. While the plants are small, prick them out into pots.

**Zinnia.**—Hardy Annual. Succeeds well in any soil. Few plants equal the Double Zinnias for making beds of bloom. The seeds should be sown in March or April and the seedlings transplanted once before removing to the open ground, which should not be done until danger of frost is past. Plant out temporarily at about six inches apart, and as the first flowers appear select the finest double specimens, lifting with a ball of earth attached to the roots, remove them to where they are to flower, setting at eighteen inches apart each way.

**About Asparagus.**—Those who are fond of raising plants from seeds will find the various species of asparagus as easily grown as any of the window plants, and generally more satisfactorily. The seeds are about the size of bird-shot, and should be sown in sifted soil, one-fourth of an inch beneath the surface. After sowing press the soil firm, water well and keep covered with a damp cloth till the plants begin to appear, when the cover should be removed and the pot given a light, airy place, but only partial exposure to the sun. The little plants grow slowly at first, but as they get well rooted the development is more free, and unless given ample root room the roots begin to crowd. A porous soil, well enriched with well-rotted stable manure suits them well, and free drainage should be always provided. The plants are mostly propagated from seeds. After once established they almost take care of themselves.

**Passion Vine.**—The Passion Vine likes plenty of soil in which to develop and bloom. As a rule it does best in the open ground, where the roots are not hampered. Some persons bed the plant out in summer at the north, and lift and store in the cellar during winter. Seedling plants often delay blooming till three years old.

**Bird of Paradise.**—This is the Poinciana. The plants are hardy outdoor evergreen shrubs at the south, but should be grown in large pots at the north, keeping in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees during winter. They are mostly natives of the East Indies, and require a warm temperature and rather sunny situation. They are summer-blooming plants, and may be plunged in a sheltered bed in summer, and taken up in the fall for winter care where the climate is unsuitable for growing them permanently outdoors.

**Impatiens.**—Impatiens sultana is liable to drop its buds in a hot, dry atmosphere. Avoid this condition.

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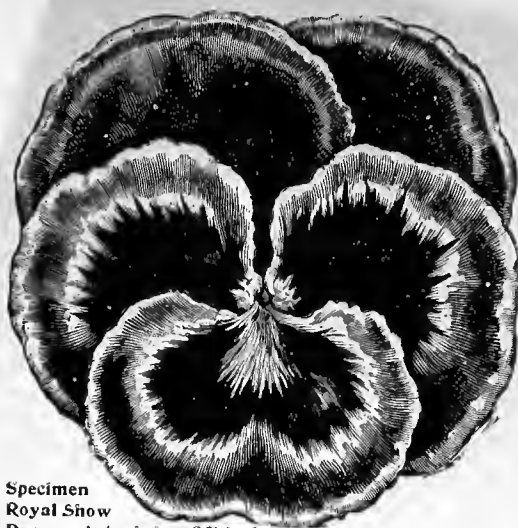
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# Plant Pansies.



Specimen  
Royal Show  
Pansy. Actual size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

There is no flower capable of adapting itself to our climate that can be more truly called an "Ever-blooming" flower, showing buds and often open blossoms amid the rigors of winter. Pansies are one of my specialties, and the improved varieties I offer are of neat and very compact growth (not straggling like the old kinds), and is the very best seed obtainable, regardless of cost; and the flowers from the special strains I offer will surpass any others for fine form,

good substance, velvety richness and choice variety of coloring, while their size is all that can be wished for in Pansy flowers of good keeping qualities. The increasing demands, both from amateurs and commercial florists prove that my efforts in supplying only the best are appreciated. (See catalogue for full description.) Royal Show Pansy, the very best, Pkt., 150 seeds, 10 cts. MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Pansy Culture.

To succeed with Pansies only the best seed should be sown—it costs more than common stuff, but it pays to buy the best always.

Two sowings ought really to be made each season, young plants producing the largest flowers. The first sowing can either be made in the house or greenhouse, at any time between January and April, or in the open as soon as the ground can possibly be worked in the spring. These will give flowers all summer and fall until frost. A second sowing should be made between July and September. The plants of this second sowing will be stocky and strong and if covered with leaves or evergreen boughs survive the winter even in the far north. Care should be taken that this covering is not too thick, it should not exclude the air. It is not the cold that hurts Pansies (and other hardy plants) but the quick changes from freezing to thawing are what do the harm. Stable litter is not a very good covering for Pansies, as the plants are apt to smother underneath a dense covering.

The seed should be sown thinly and evenly in loose sandy loam, covered about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch with the pulverized soil and the soil kept moist until the plants are up. The light and air should then be freely admitted so the seedlings will not get too spindly. The young plants are easily transplanted. If too cold so they cannot immediately be planted out of doors when they are large enough, the seedlings should be pricked off into another box or the hot-bed—planting them about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart each way.

Planted in a rather deep box 6 to 7 inches apart, Pansies bloom finely and make fine veranda plants for the summer.

Winter or spring sown Pansy plants should be well hardened and be planted out in April or May, according to latitude or weather.

Summer sown Pansies should have a shaded bed in which to come up, or the soil will dry out and the seeds fail to germinate.

**THE LOCATION OF THE BED.**—Have the bed where it will not receive the full heat of the sun. The east or north side of a house is generally a good location. If possible a cloudy day should be selected for the planting out.

**THE SOIL** must be loose and rich; any soil really will do if thoroughly dug and well enriched with plenty of well-rotted horse or cow manure, mixed with the soil.

Keep the ground loose and well worked and allow no weeds to grow and pick the flowers constantly. The more they are picked, the more will come. Don't try to save seed.

In dry weather soak the Pansy bed twice a week, a mere sprinkling is worse than no water.

Give a cooling mulch of lawn clippings when the weather is most trying, to keep the sun's rays from the plant roots.

Do the watering in the evening.

Cut-worms are one of the Pansies' worst enemies, they eat the plants off right above the roots. Take a sharp stick and go early in the morning, stir up the surface of the soil just under the affected plants. The worms feed until daylight and have not had time to burrow far into the ground.